NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

REGION: Rocky Mountain STRUCTURE NAME: Swiftcurrent LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Zone Easting Northir UTM A: 12 296810 5407100	Fire Lookout	DAUD	Park PARK STRUCTURE RANGLE NAME: RANGLE SCALE:	NUMBER: 578 Ahern Pass
CLASSIFICATION:			OF RESOURCES:	
OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:			NONCONTRIBUT	
Private	x Building(s	s) <u>1</u>		Buildings
Public-Local	$_$ District			Sites
Public-State	Site			Structures
x Public-Federal	Structure	_1		Objects
Mixed/private & public		1		TOTAL
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND				
The Swiftcurrent fire looks	out is a two-story	y, 14x14, square p	lan structure,	with 196 sq.
ft. on each floor. The fir	st floor is const	tructed of coursed	ashlar stone,	gathered
locally. The sloping walls	toward the secon	nd story are of he	avy 2x8" timbe	er. The
structure has vertical fram	ning with glass pa	anels (2'5"x4'6")	between on fou	r sides. The
gable roof has heavy timber	framing, with a	flagstone and mor	tar roof surfa	ice. The
structure is in good condit				
is a standard, wood frame,				
basic plan, originally desi				
and revised by both Forest	-		-	
of materials, design, and w		J	J	,
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EV	-	DATE OF CONS	TRUCTION: 193	36
The total cost of the Swift	current fire loo!	kout was about \$7,	500. This fir	e lookout is
one of several similar buil				
1920s and the early 1940s t	-			
A planned network of lookou				
allowed reciprocal surveill				
ceeded for many years in cu				
vation allows a more compre	_	-	~ -	
lookout almost entirely.		or one para and	.uc acpanion o	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:				
The Swiftcurrent fire look	out is less than '	50 years old, vet	it served as a	n important
element in the park's fire				_
resources throughout the fi				
construction of this fire 1				
lookouts that minimized the	_		-	
these reasons, this fire lo				
National Register of Histor			,	
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:				
1"Lookout Stations, 1930-19	943." File D-34.	620-37. GNPLA.		
² Hillory A. Tolson to Region			7. 1943. "Glad	rier: Lands
Buildings, Roads and Trails				
to November 1945, Glacier N				
National Archives, Washingt			,	
3Chief Engineer Burney to I		, Region II, Novem	nber 5, 1945. i	lbid.
<u> </u>	_	, ,	, ,	
FORM PREPARED BY:			DATE: .	June 1984

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

NAME/TITLE:

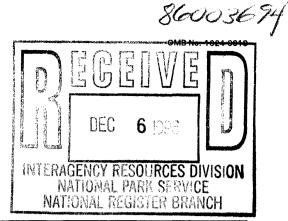
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NPS FORM 10-800-a

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Swiftcurrent Lookout (addendum), Flathead County, MT.



3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation A meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the N Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet th statewide _X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional contin	ational Register of Historic Places and I e National Register Criteria. I recomme	neets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36
11/2		12595
Signature of certifying official/Title		12.5.95 Date
National Park Service		
State or Federal agency or bureau		
Signature of commenting or other office Montana State Historic Preservation Office State or Federal agency and bureau	ational Register criteria.	SEP 2 9 1995. Date
4. National Park Service Certification		
, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
entered in the National Register see continuation sheet		
determined eligible for the National Register		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register see continuation sheet		
other (explain) Additional Documentation Accepted	Grym. Lapse	ley 1/19/96

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Swiftcurrent Lookout (addendum), Flathead County, MT.

Building Interior

The Swiftcurrent Lookout is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional documentation is provided below for the purpose of describing and evaluating the interior for integrity and significance.

7. Narrative Description

Summary

Fire lookouts were generally constructed from standardized building packages, packed to the lookout site for assembly. Most were also constructed following the mid-1920s increase in lookout-construction appropriations and prior to the 1930s advent of aerial fire detection and suppression. This use of standard plans and the short construction period resulted in a remarkable degree of uniformity in interior design, not only in park lookouts but also in contemporaneous lookouts built on the forests of the USFS Northern Region. Paneled or vertical-plank doors (like the windows, paired with full-length "storms") provided access. In a classic case of design following function, large multi-light awning windows dominated all four elevations; painted 2" to 4" tongue-and-groove planks covered the small expanse of exposed interior wall. Floors were generally finished with painted 3-inch to 6-inch softwood. Fixed furnishings included the critical and centrally located fire finders, a wood-burning stove, a small cot, a wood table and chair(s), and wall-mounted cupboards located above the window banks, near the ceilings. Ceilings were either open/exposed truss or, if dropped, finished with painted tongue-and-groove planks and containing a hinged door leading to the "attic" storage space. Food and equipment storage areas in the "basement" were unfinished and accessed by vertical-board or paneled wood doors.

Swiftcurrent Lookout (#578), 1936

As befits its function, pairs of large two-light windows dominate the interior of this small building. Two-inch floorboards, painted grey and paired with 3" baseboards (painted white), cover the floors. Slightly wider planks (3") (either shiplap or tongue-and-groove) cover the walls and ceiling. An 8" board runs along the junction of the walls and ceiling. These boards extend only a short distance between the baseboard and the window sill or the window sill and the ceiling; symmetrically spaced vertical "battens" create the appearance of wainscotting (see photo 1). A trap door, also constructed of 3" planks, provides access to the attic storage space. Two-inch boards frame all windows and the three-panel/one-light exterior door.

Furnishings include three free-standing cupboard units constructed of 3" planks; 2 chairs; a bedframe; a table; a bookcase; fixtures for propane lights; and the centrally located fire finder. Modern shelves and bins have been constructed above the windows and hold a variety of household goods.

The basement storage area, created by the elevated construction of the primary component and accessed through a vertical plank door, features dirt floors and stone walls. The ceiling is unfinished, exposing the floor upper level floor joist. Open shelves and the floor space are littered with tools, propane tanks, bedframes, and miscellaneous equipment.

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8. Statement of Significance

The interior is unmodified and contributes to the building's significance.

Photographs

1) Photographer:

Wayne Thompson

2) Date of Photographs:

August 1993

3) Location of Negatives:

National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

PHOTO NUMBER	BUILDING NAME AND NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	Swiftcurrent Lookout (#578)	Interior-south wall
2	Swiftcurrent Lookout (#578)	Interior-chair and bed